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CITY OF BATH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR,

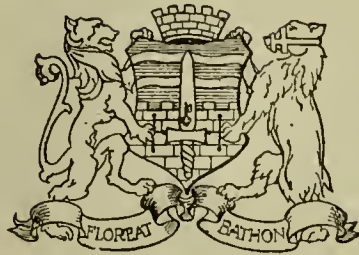
OF THE YEAR

1932

RC 64

JAMES F. BLACKETT, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

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JAMES F. BLACKETT, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.
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CITY OF BATH.

December, 1932

Mayor : Councillor RHODES G. COOK

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Alderman C. COWLEY,

The Mayor.

Aldermen :—

C. Cowley, F. W. Spear.

Councillors :—

L. G. Adams	Mrs. H. Cooke	C. W. Maxim
W. Barrett	G. Lipscombe	S. J. Rawlings
A. E. Cook	W. J. Say	E. J. Tiley

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. B. L. P. DEVENISH

The Mayor,

Aldermen C. Cowley, Preston King, M.D., T. B. Timmins

Councillors :—

W. J. Baker	F. F. Batten	A. E. Cook	Mrs. H. Cooke
Mrs. B. L. P. Devenish	Capt. A. E. Hopkins	W. F. Long	

Co-opted Members :—

Mrs. Cordiner	Mrs. Latter Parsons	Mrs. Luker	Dr. Scott White
Mrs. Hocking	Mrs. Hickman	Mrs. Steven	

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Alderman C. H. LONG.

The Mayor, Aldermen C. H. Long, T. B. Timmins, A. W. Wills

Councillors :—

S. J. Amblin	Mrs. B. L. P. Devenish	S. Day
F. F. Batten	S. D. Kennard	E. Knox

STAFF, DECEMBER, 1932.

The following particulars are given in accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

J. F. Blackett, M.D., (Lond), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer :

R. E. Thomas, M.D. (Lond), D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer :

Norah D. Pinkerton, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), B.Sc.

City Analyst : *H. F. Barke, F.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

W. A. Craven, Cert. San. I. and Meat I.

Assistant Inspectors :

W. T. Blake, Cert. San. I. and Meat I.

J. W. Elliott, do. do.

S. D. Hawkins.

Tuberculosis Department :

Administrative Medical Officer : The Medical Officer of Health

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer :

*W. R. Clayton Heslop, M.D. F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

(on staff of Somerset County Council)

Health Visitor : Mrs. B. E. Rose, S.R.N., Ex-Queen's Nurse

Health Visitors—Maternity and Child Welfare :

Miss E. Axten, S.R.N., L.O.S.

Miss I. Nash, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife

Miss G. Sparshatt, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife ; New Health
Visitors' Certificate

Clerks :

C. J. Pring, Chief Clerk

Miss E. M. Bartlett

R. G. Lavis

W. H. F. Perkins (part time)

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent and Medical Attendant :
The Medical Officer of Health

Consulting Medical Officer : *Dr. O. A. G. Collins

Matron : Miss M. Thompson, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife

CITY MATERNITY HOME, 44, Rivers Street.

Medical Superintendent : The Medical Officer of Health

Matron : *Miss M. Gaskell, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife

District Midwives (see page 23) :

G. Champion ; K. Ludlow ; C. M. Starr ; M. E. Thomas

Medical Officer to Venereal Diseases Clinic (at Royal United Hospital) :

*Dr. R. Waterhouse

Medical Officers to Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Centres :

Dr. R. E. Thomas and Dr. Norah D. Pinkerton

Medical Officer to Orthopædic Clinic (at Royal United Hospital) :

*Miss Maud F. Forrester-Brown, M.D., M.S. (London)

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer to Frome Road Institution :

A. H. Duckett, M.B., Ch.B.

*District Medical Officers :

Dr. J. B. Bennett ; Dr. T. C. Halley ; Dr. J. P. Hosford

Dr. S. Marle ; Dr. D. Moodie ; Dr. W. Morris.

PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

Dr. A. H. Duckett ; *Dr. J. P. Hosford ; *Dr. S. Marle

Vaccination Officer :

C. J. Pring

The Staff of the School Medical Department is given in my Report to the Education Authority.

*Part-time Officer of the Council

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

City and County Borough of Bath. Health Resort and Chief Town of Somerset.

Area of the Borough, 5152 Statute acres.

Situation—Latitude 51° 23' N., Longitude 2° 21' W.

Elevation—Varies from 50 feet above sea level on the lower banks of the Bath Avon to about 550 feet on the South and 700 feet on the North.

Mean elevation—269 feet above sea level.

Geological Formation—Oolitic Clays, Limestones and Sands; Lias and Gravel.

Water—Constant service of moderately hard spring water. Corporation Reservoirs have a total capacity of 63,151,000 gallons. Average daily consumption, 1932, 23.39 gallons per head; 1927-31 24.67 gallons.

Sewage disposal almost exclusively by water carriage. Treated at Saltford.

House refuse removed and cremated by the Sanitary Authority.

Population - 1931 Census; Enumerated, 68,815; Resident, 68,375.

Number of inhabited houses, Census 1931, 15,599 (*i.e.*, structurally separate dwellings occupied by private families).

Number of families or separate occupiers, Census 1931, 19,435.

Years ...	1932.	1931.	Mean of 1926-30	Mean of 1921-25.
Population, estimated ...	69060	68120	69536	68782
Rainfall (Mean of 65 yrs., 1866-1930, 31'04 ins)....	33'47	29 08	33'72	30'16
Rateable Value in October ... £	565767	560664	491895	42,806
Rates—Total per £ ...	10/-	10/-	11/2	12/3
One penny Consolidated Rate produced ... £	2239	2220	1921	
Total nett indebtedness ... £	1902971	1563190	1183799	660571
Ditto per person ... £	27-13-2	22-14-5	17-2-6	9-12-6
MARRIAGES—Number Registered ...	519	565	553	568
Rate per 1000 population. Bath	15'0	16'6	15'9	16'4
Ditto. England and Wales	15'2	15'6	15'4	15'7
BIRTHS—Number ... Bath	786	793	834	1013
Rate per 1000 population ... "	11'4	11'7	11'9	14'7
Ditto. England and Wales	15'3	15'8	16'8	20'0
Illegitimate births per 1000 Infants born ... Bath	41	58	53	49
DEATHS—Number—Bath residents... ..	977	969	952	926
Nett rate per 1000 population, Bath	14'1	14'2	13'6	13'4
Standardized rate for age and sex "	10'5	10'6	10'2	10'0
Death Rate (crude), England and Wales	12'0	12'3	12'1	12'2
Death Rate (standardised) " "		10'2	10'3	10'9
INFANT MORTALITY— ... Bath	41	40	47	62
England and Wales	65	66	68	76
Illegitimate Infants ... Bath	156	43	79	116
DEATHS from Diarrhoea & Enteritis 'under 2 yrs.)	3	3	4	3
Ditto. Rate per 1000 births, Bath	3'8	3'8	4'5	3'3
Ditto. do. England and Wales	6'6	6'0	7'2	9'0
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	38	35	42	43
" Other " Tuberculosis	11	6	7	12
Influenza	45	38	31	37

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS--Continued.

	Years	...	1932	1931	Mean of 1926-30	Mean of 1921-25
Pneumonia	52	60	53	48
Bronchitis	39	38	53	62
Cancer	132	126	127	122
Cerebral Hæmorrhage and Hemiplegia	65	36	56	78
Heart Disease	184	189	151	146
Arterial Sclerosis	66	89	61	31
Nephritis	47	44	38	28
Senile Decay	61	52	68	74
Seven principal "Zymotic" Diseases	7	14	13	14
Violence	23	31	37	29
DEATH RATES per 1000 population from—						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0 55	0 51	0 60	0 62
"Other" Tuberculosis	0 16	0 09	0 09	0 17
Seven principal "Zymotic" Diseases	0 10	0 21	0 19	0 20
Influenza	0 65	0 56	0 44	0 53
Pneumonia	0 75	0 88	0 76	0 69
Bronchitis	0 56	0 56	0 76	0 90
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	0 28	0 26	0 19	0 12
Cancer	1 91	1 85	1 82	1 77
DEATHS at various age periods—						
Under 1 year	32	32	40	63
1 to 5 years	15	17	18	18
Between 5 and 60 years	228	230	248	253
Over 60 years	702	690	647	592
INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Cases notified						
Diphtheria	92	42	52	84
Scarlet Fever	118	112	186	113
Enteric Fever	2	—	9	3
Small-pox	—	—	2	—
Erysipelas	16	22	25	22
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	6	9	10
Puerperal Fever...	4	1	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	21	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	86	72	67	79
"Other" Tuberculosis	14	13	19	17
INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Attack rates per 1000 population—						
Diphtheria	1 33	0 62	0 74	1 22
Scarlet Fever	1 71	1 64	2 66	1 63
Enteric Fever	0 03	—	0 13	0 04
Erysipelas	0 23	0 32	0 36	0 32
Puerperal Fever...	0 05	0 01	0 04	0 02
Puerperal Pyrexia	0 25	0 31	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1 25	1 06	0 96	1 15
"Other" Tuberculosis	0 20	0 19	0 27	0 24
NUMBER OF DEATHS from—						
Diphtheria	1	2	2	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	2	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	4	3	2	1
Measles	2	8	2	4
Whooping Cough	1	1	2	4
Puerperal Fever...	3	2	—	1
DEATH RATES per 1000 population from—						
Diphtheria	0 01	0 03	0 02	0 03
Scarlet Fever	—	—	0 02	0 01
Enteric Fever	—	—	0 02	0 01
Erysipelas	0 06	0 04	0 02	0 02
Measles	0 03	0 12	0 03	0 05
Whooping Cough	0 01	0 01	0 03	0 05
Puerperal Fever...	0 04	0 03	—	0 02
VACCINATION—Percentage of Infants vaccinated						
			11*	16	17	21

*January to June only.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND TO THE ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF BATH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

With this I have the honour of submitting my Report on the work carried out during 1932 in connection with the Health Department of the City Council. It is the fourteenth Report of the post-war series ; and the fourteenth for which I have been personally responsible. In form it follows the suggestions of the Ministry of Health contained in Circular 1269.

The year was one of steady development in spite of adverse economic and social conditions. In such times of stress the work of many departments of national and civic activity has to be restricted. The demands upon a health department, on the other hand, become heavier and call for an increased output both of work and money. We venture to hope that with the willing co-operation of the Committees concerned, we have been able to meet the added responsibilities with some degree of success.

The removal of the Royal United Hospital from the old and congested building in the centre of the City to its new home at Combe Park is an event which deserves special notice. It is the result of a bold policy which has set an example likely to have important effects in a variety of directions—and has also raised certain new problems to which none who are interested in the health of the City can be indifferent. Incidentally, it has led to a more intimate co-ordination between the Council and the Hospital (pages 17 and 24).

The 1931 Census returns given on pages 12 to 14 deserve careful attention. A notable feature is the increasing proportion of people in the higher age groups. For example, those under 15 years of age now form 18.6% of the population instead of the 22.4% of ten years before, while 31% are over 50 as compared with 26% in 1921. Although the number of structurally separate dwellings occupied by private families has increased by about a thousand, there are nearly two thousand more families—and this with an almost stationary population. The significance of such figures cannot be discussed here, but they clearly provide food for thought in relation to the general problem of housing as well as in other directions.

I have once more to acknowledge with gratitude the constant help and encouragement I have received from the Chairmen and members of the various Committees with which the Health Department is associated; and to offer my sincere thanks to the whole of the staff for the loyal and efficient way in which they carry out the Council's work. I wish also to thank the City Engineer, the Waterworks Engineer, and the City Treasurer for information relating to their Departments contained in this Report.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES F. BLACKETT,

Medical Officer of Health

Bath, July, 1933.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Bath for the Year 1932.

Section A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The City of Bath is a County Borough with an area of 5,152 acres, a boundary line of 14 miles, and a population which the Registrar-General estimated to be 69,067 at the middle of 1932.

Apart from an actual Census (and even here adjustments are necessary) any statement as to population is an estimate only. The figures accepted for this Report and for other official purposes is the one published by the Registrar-General as representing the probable population at the middle of the year. It is really the last census result modified by a variety of correcting factors. It is interesting to note that during the last ten years our population has been stated to vary from 68,120 (in 1931) to 70,280 (in 1928), a difference of just over 2,000, or about 3%. We have now returned to a figure which differs by no more than 113 from the one given when the boundaries were extended in 1911, *i.e.*, 69,173. On the whole, therefore, the position has been extraordinarily static, and factors such as the diminishing birth rate must have been nicely balanced against others tending in the opposite direction. One of the latter, though of minor significance in this connection, is a lessened infant mortality.

Part of the 1931 Census Returns are dealt with separately on pages 12, 13 and 14.

Bath is to a great extent a residential rather than an industrial city, but there are several large works in which engineering, cabinet making, the manufacture of cloth, and other industries, are carried on. Large numbers of visitors come here also to use the baths and for other purposes. These provide occupation and are a source of livelihood to a considerable section of the population. The trade depression of recent years has made unemployment a serious problem in Bath as elsewhere, though we suffer less severely than some of the large industrial areas. During 1932 the total number of unemployed persons was in the region of 2,000—it affected all classes of workers and not only those in manufactories.

I know of no occupation which has any material influence on the public health. There were no causes of death or invalidity during 1932 which require to be specially noted.

Details in regard to the number of houses and families, together with much other statistical information, may be found in the Summary on pages 6 and 7.

Vital Statistics. A detailed summary of the vital statistics for 1932 and for several previous years is given on pages 6 and 7. The chief points of interest about those for 1932 are as follows :—

The birth-rate was 11.4, as compared with 11.7 and 11.8 in the two previous years. Although on the whole it has not varied materially during the last few years, there is evidence of a slight downward tendency. Our birth-rate is now considerably lower than before the war and is much less than that of the country as a whole (15.3).

The marriage-rate was 15.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is nearly the same as that of England and Wales (15.2).

The Infant Mortality is the number of deaths of children under one for every 1,000 births during the year. We had an extremely low rate of 41, as compared with 65 for the whole country. For many years now our figures in this matter have been amongst the lowest recorded for County Boroughs.

The death-rate, when standardised for the age and sex constitution of our population, was 10.5. In 1931 it was 10.6.

The following extracts from the vital statistics are given in the form suggested in the Ministry of Health's Circular No. 1269.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	.... 754	365	389	} Birth Rate, 11.4
	Illegitimate	.... 32	20	12	
Stillbirths	....	.... 33	16	17	Rate per 1,000
					total births, 40.3
Deaths	...	.... 977	425	552	Death-rate, 10.5
Deaths from puerperal causes :—				Rate per 1,000 total	
			Deaths.	(live and still) births.	
	Puerperal sepsis	...	3	3.66	
	Other puerperal causes		2	2.44	
	Total	...	5	6.10	

Death-rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate, 36 ; Illegitimate, 156 ; Total, 41.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... 2

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) 1

„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 3

THE 1931 CENSUS

A few of the more interesting figures contained in the official report of the Census are summarized below.

At the time of writing Part I. only of the Census of Somerset had been issued so that certain information, more particularly that relating to occupations and nationalities, must be held over till next year.

The corresponding figures for the 1921 Census are given in my Report for 1923.

Population. Males, 29,162 ; Females, 39,653 ; Total, 68,815.

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
Under 15 years	6,449 (9.4)	6,329 (9.2)	12,778 (18.6)
15 to 49 „	14,572 (21.2)	20,010 (29.1)	34,582 (50.3)
50 and over	8,141 (11.8)	13,314 (19.3)	21,455 (31.1)

Figures in brackets are percentages of total population. 92 persons were over 90, and of these 17 were over 95.

Marital Conditions of persons age 15 and over.

	Single	Married	Widowed or Divorced	Total
Men ...	7,289	14,201	1,223	22,713
Women ...	14,315	14,637	4,372	33,324

6 men and 27 women under 20 were returned as married.

Institutions. Number of Inmates

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total 1921 Census
Workhouse	189	217	406	439
Other Poor Law Institutions	60	20	80	84
Homes for Insane, etc.	3	87	90	98
Homes for Deaf and Dumb	—	37	37	19
Hospitals	238	257	495	663
Convalescent and Nursing Homes	17	59	76	63
Reformatory Schools, etc.	4	41	45	328

WARD STATISTICS.

(Populations, Areas, and Persons per Acre)

WARDS	Area in Statute Acres (Land & Water)	TOTAL POPULATION.				
		1921	1931			PERSONS PER ACRE
		PERSONS	PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES	
Bathwick ...	596	4,058	4,595	1,554	3,041	7·7
Kingsmead ...	176	4,901	4,912	2,168	2,744	27·9
Lansdown ...	376	5,038	5,361	1,695	3,666	14·2
Lyncombe ...	1,440	5,883	6,092	2,597	3,495	4·2
Oldfield ...	301	4,956	5,680	2,479	3,201	18·9
St. James's ...	80	5,185	4,860	2,115	2,745	60·8
St. Michael ...	238	4,735	4,244	1,551	2,693	17·8
Twerton East ...	132	5,222	4,621	2,188	2,433	35·0
Twerton West ...	713	4,500	5,187	2,504	2,683	7·3
Walcot North ...	248	4,456	4,406	1,984	2,422	17·8
Walcot South ...	126	5,095	4,887	2,120	2,767	38·8
Westmoreland ...	171	5,133	4,391	2,061	2,330	25·7
Weston... ...	460	4,894	5,133	2,053	3,080	11·1
Widcombe ...	95	4,613	4,446	2,093	2,353	46·8
Bath ...	5,152	68,669	68,815	29,162	39,653	13·4

NUMBER OF FAMILIES.

(Classified by size of family and number of rooms occupied).

Number in Family	Number of Private Families Occupying number of Rooms stated							Total Private Families	
	1	2	3	4	5	6-9	10 & over	Number	%
1	718	676	403	305	193	192	18	2505	12.9
2	113	745	886	943	1136	1064	99	4986	25.7
3	32	417	620	911	1264	1222	207	4673	24.0
4	13	169	347	622	1041	941	175	3308	17.0
5	3	76	178	339	624	572	154	1946	10.0
6-10	1	29	182	385	638	545	207	1987	10.2
Over 10	—	—	1	8	11	8	2	30	0.2
Total Private Families	880	2112	2617	3513	4907	4544	862	19435	100.0
Population in Private Families	1113	4661	7539	11805	18025	16457	3721	—	—

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.

Number of completed buildings containing dwellings	...	16,082
Number of structurally separate dwellings vacant	...	483
Number of structurally separate dwellings occupied by private families	...	15,599
Total private families therein	...	19,435

Section B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Local Government Act, 1929. Detailed references were made in my 1930 Report to those sections of the Act which relate to the Health Services; and various consequent changes in local administration which took place as from April 1st, 1930, were described.

While no material alterations occurred during 1932, arrangements were put in hand for important modifications of the City medical services to take effect in 1933. It was decided, amongst other things:—

(a). To carry out through our own Health Department the work of the City Tuberculosis Scheme which had hitherto been done for

us by the Somerset County Council, more particularly in connection with the Dispensary at 26, Charles Street (see page 46).

(b). To replace the part-time services of the County Medical Officer by a whole-time City Medical Officer who would act as Tuberculosis Officer and help with the many additional duties and clinics which have been undertaken during recent years ;

(c). To meet the intention of the Local Government Act, 1929, by recognising the Medical Officer of Health as responsible for the general oversight of all the medical services of the Public Assistance Committee. (See Council Minutes 1932, page 42, and 1933, page 293).

No further action under section 13 of the Act has taken place and for the present none seems practicable.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief. The arrangements in existence prior to the administrative transfer which took place on April 1st, 1930, have not been materially altered. Speaking in general terms and without at the moment special reference to Bath, it should be said that in most areas there are certain features in connection with attendance under the Poor Law which are not satisfactory or in accordance with modern conceptions of the best type of public medical service. It is hoped to make a further reference to the matter at a later date.

Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.

(a). Bathwick Old Rectory. This is a Hostel to provide a modified form of care for specially selected high grade mental defectives who have been in other institutions. Many of them do daily work outside the institution. Rather less than half of the 21 inmates are Bath City cases. See also 1930 Report, page 21.

(b). The House of Help at 112, Walcot Street belongs to the Bath Preventive Mission. It is a recognised residential institution for 66 women and girls who are mental defectives. About nine of the inmates are Bath cases maintained by the City Council.

(c). The Council has an agreement with the Bristol City Council under which 30 places are available for Bath cases at Hortham Colony, near Bristol. Nearly the full number were in use at the end of 1932,

(d). A few mental defectives (about 10) are sent by the Council to Stoke Park Colony, near Bristol.

(e). Frome Road House is certified for the reception of 10 male mental defectives. Three of the number were Bath cases.

Public Health Officers of the Authority. See pages 4 and 5.

Nursing in the Home. Although no actual home nursing is carried out by the Council's own staff, financial responsibility has been accepted in regard to certain types of illness. Practically the whole of the skilled sick nursing among the poor of the City is done through that most valuable institution, the Bath District-Nursing Association. The City Council has agreed to pay the Association in cases approved by the Medical Officer of Health a fee of 1s. 0d. a visit for the home nursing of expectant mothers and women suffering from puerperal fever or puerperal pyrexia and for children suffering from measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhœa, poliomyelitis, ophthalmia neonatorum, or any other diseases the nursing of which is included in arrangements made by the Council under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act (Council Minutes, 1929, page 653). Similarly, under authority given by Section 224 of the Bath Corporation Act, 1925, a fee of 9d. a visit is paid in cases of cancer (see also page 45). During the year 1932 the Council's payments under these headings covered 1,690 visits and amounted to £75. This does not include the maternity section of the Association's work, the whole of which was paid for in full by the Council in connection both with the Maternity Home and with the services of the four district midwives. (The Maternity Home was closed at the end of 1932 when the work was transferred to the Royal United Hospital). See also page 23.

For ordinary district nursing duties the Association employs seven fully qualified Queen's Nurses. During the year ended 31st March, 1933, they paid 29,832 visits to 996 patients.

Except as described above, the Council has no scheme for the home nursing of infectious diseases.

Laboratory Facilities. The arrangements available for the examination of clinical material are indicated on page 42. The analysis of water, milk and foodstuffs is carried out

almost entirely by the City Analyst, who is a part-time officer, in his own laboratory. For the nature and amount of work done, see pages 32 and 55 to 61.

Legislation in Force. A list of Public Health Acts, or sections of Acts, which have been adopted, together with details of the Bath Corporation Act, 1925, and of local Bye-laws, was given in the 1930 Report. No additions were made in 1932.

Hospital Accommodation. This section contains a brief description of the principal hospitals in the City and an account of the co-operation which exists between the City Council and the voluntary hospitals.

The Royal United Hospital was transferred from the City to the new buildings at Combe Park on December 11th, 1932. The present hospital is a magnificent building, thoroughly up to date, and situated in an ideal position just inside the City boundary. It is intended, when all the wards are occupied, to provide 160 medical and surgical beds for adults, 20 children's beds, 20 maternity beds, 12 ear, nose and throat beds, and an out-patient department. In view of the allocation of maternity beds to the Council (see page 24) two members of the Council and the Medical Officer of Health are members of the Board of Management.

The Royal Mineral Water Hospital has 156 beds for "gratuitously extending to the poor of the United Kingdom the benefits which the hot springs of the City afford" in rheumatic and other affections. Nearly all the patients come from outside areas.

The Bath Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, 27 and 28, Marlborough Buildings, has 50 beds and an out-patient department.

Bath Eye Infirmary, Belvedere. With the extensions carried out in 1932, there are now 29 beds. There is also a large out-patient department. About two-thirds of the patients treated come from outside Bath.

The Bath and Wessex Children's Orthopædic Hospital at Combe Park was provided by voluntary subscriptions, but is maintained

almost entirely by contributions from public authorities. With the extensions completed during 1932, provision is made for 120 patients in all. A large administrative and residential block has recently been added.

The Forbes Fraser Hospital at Combe Park is a "paying Hospital" associated with the Royal United Hospital. It was built by voluntary subscriptions but is maintained by patients' fees. These vary from 3 to 6 guineas a week, exclusive of medical attendance. Patients are attended by their own doctors. There are 24 private wards and four 12-bed wards.

City Isolation Hospital. See page 43.

Frome Road Infirmary is the Council's Poor Law Institution. It contains 371 beds, allocated as follows:—Chronic Sick, 191; Tuberculosis, 19; Maternity, 8; Sick Children, 21; Mental Cases, 132.

Maternity Home, 44, Rivers Street. See page 24.

The extent of the official co-operation between the City Council and the voluntary hospitals may be summarised thus:—

Notified cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia can be admitted to the Royal United Hospital at any time and are paid for at the rate of 7s. 6d. a day. Admissions during 1932 numbered 3.

Notified cases of infants suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum can go to the Eye Infirmary or the Royal United Hospital, either with or without the mother. In practice, most cases are treated at home or as out-patients. When mother and child are admitted together, 7s. 6d. a day is paid. One case was admitted to the Eye Infirmary during 1932.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic is held at the Royal United Hospital, the Medical Officer being a member of the Hospital Staff. The few cases requiring in-patient care are admitted to the Hospital at a charge of 7s. 6d. a day. See also page 48.

School children requiring—

(a) Tonsil and adenoid operations are sent to the Royal United Hospital or the Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital and are generally admitted for three days. Charges—operation and administration, 35s.; maintenance, 6s. a day. Cases in 1932, 176. No arrangements have yet been made for mastoid operations, but the question is under consideration.

(b) Out-patient treatment for ear diseases go to the same institutions. Charges—consultation, 10s.; treatment up to one year, £1.

(c) In-patient treatment for certain types of eye disease can be sent to the Eye Infirmary. Charges—4s. a day. Number in 1932, 4.

About eight beds are constantly occupied by crippled Bath children at the Bath and Wessex Children's Orthopædic Hospital. Each patient costs 7s. 6d. a day. The Council is officially represented on the Hospital Board.

The weekly After-Care Clinic for cripple children was transferred from the Royal United Hospital to our own premises at Blue Coat House in December, 1932. In the following month the Clinic for Massage and Remedial Exercises, previously carried on at the Royal United Hospital, was transferred to the Orthopædic Hospital. These changes came about in connection with the removal of the Royal United Hospital to its new premises.

The City orthopædic scheme is considered at length in my separate report as School Medical Officer (pages 16-18).

Tuberculous patients requiring institutional care are sent to (a) Winsley Sanatorium where the City owns 14 beds (see page 47); (b) the Bath and Wessex Children's Orthopædic Hospital (using some of the beds mentioned above); or (c) other institutions recognised by the Ministry of Health for the purpose.

Under certain conditions the Council will pay for the maintenance of cancer patients in institutions (see page 45).

All the arrangements described are subject to the supervision and control of the Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer acting on behalf of the Council.

Ambulance Facilities. (a) Infectious Cases. The old horse ambulance was replaced at the end of June by a 16 H.P. motor ambulance with an Austin chassis and a locally built body. The one was kept at Kensington, horse and driver being provided

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

DAYS AND TIMES OF ATTENDANCE.

	See also page	Monday	Tuesday	We'n'day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Infant Welfare							
Centres :—							
*Blue Coat House ...	27		2.30—4			2.30—4	
Walcot ...	"			† 2.30—4 2.30—4	2.30—4		
Oldfield Park ...	"						
Southdown ...	"		† 9.30— 11.15				
Ante-Natal Clinics :							
44 Rivers Street ...	21	2.30—4					
*Blue Coat House ...	"			10—12			
*Maternity & Child Welfare							
Dental Clinic ...	28						10—12
Mothers,							
Special Clinic for ... (Established 1931)	29		By appointment				
Tuberculosis—							
Dispensary... ..	46	10—5				2.30—8	
Artificial Sunlight Treatment ...	48		By appointment				
Mental Treatment ...	...		By appointment				
Venereal Diseases							
Clinic—Men ...	48					5—6.30	5 6.30
Women ...	"		5—6.30				
School Clinics—							
*Inspection ...	...	2—4.30	2—4.30		2—4.30	2—4.30	
*Eye ...	...			10.30	10.30		
*Dental ...	...	10—5	10—5	10—5	10—5	10—5	
Ear, Nose and Throat :							
*Blue Coat House ...	...	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9 30
Royal United Hospital	...				2.30		
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital ...	...				9.30		
*Minor Ailments Clinic		2—4 30	2—4.30	2—4.30	2—4.30	2—4.30	9.30—11
Orthopædic :—							
Royal United Hospital							
After-Care Clinic	31			† 2 30—4			
Massage ...	"	† Daily by appointment.					

* These Clinics are held at Blue Coat House.

† See Page 21.

by contract. The other is garaged at the Hospital. The extra convenience and comfort of rapid transport available at any time is very great. (b) Non-infectious and accident cases. The City Council has two ambulances and the St. John Ambulance Association one, available for ordinary cases at reasonable charges; (c) maternity patients are moved when necessary by one of the ambulances mentioned in (b).

Clinics and Treatment Centres. A list of these is given on page 20. No new Centres were established during 1932. The Orthopædic After-Care and Massage Clinics ceased to be carried on at the Royal United Hospital during December—see page 19. Arrangements were under consideration for having weekly instead of bi-monthly sessions at the Southdown Infant Welfare Centre and for an extra afternoon session at Walcot. (These came into force in April, 1933). There are no Day Nurseries in Bath.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The Council's complete scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare includes Ante-natal Clinics, the supervision of midwives, a district Midwifery Service, a Maternity Home, a Health Visiting Department including supervision of boarded out children under the Children Acts, four Infant Welfare Centres, the provision of Milk to Mothers and Children, a dental Service, the supply of Maternity Outfits, a Clinic for giving advice on Birth Control to married women for whom further pregnancies would be detrimental to health, and schemes for dealing with crippling defects, with Ophthalmia Neonatorum (page 18) and with Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. The Paragraphs which follow include a summary of the work done during 1932.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

		Rivers Street.	Blue Coat House.
Day and time	....	Monday afternoon.	Wednesday morning.
Medical Officer in charge	....	Dr. Thomas.	Dr. Pinkerton.
Number of sessions held	....	48	51
Number of new patients	...	178	146
Total attendances	....	676	569
Average per session	....	14	11
Home visits (ante-natal) by City Midwives			1,910

The number of new patients is 39 per cent. of all births registered (last year this figure was 38 per cent.). This is a very satisfactory figure if, as we believe to be the case, the emphasis we lay on the importance of ante-natal supervision is leading an increasing proportion of expectant mothers, who do not come to the Clinics, to consult their own doctor or midwife.

MIDWIVES.

During 1932 the number of midwives signifying their intention to practise in the City was 28. One only had been "in practice in 1901." Eleven worked solely in connection with public institutions.

The number of confinements attended by all midwives was 589. Four attended more than fifty each and thirteen less than ten each. On 309 occasions no doctor was present. A doctor was previously engaged in 64 cases, and was called in owing to some emergency for the remaining 216. (829 births were registered during the year). The proportion of cases in which a midwife takes complete charge of the confinement, as compared with those in which a doctor is also present, is definitely less than it was a few years ago. There is an increasing tendency to engage a doctor and even more for the doctor to be called in under the Central Midwives Board Rules for emergencies. This is shown by the figures given below. Various explanations might be suggested, but the most important factor is probably the concerted efforts being made to reduce maternal mortality. It is now recognised that even small departures from the normal may have serious consequences, and midwives feel it necessary to obtain further advice in a greater proportion of cases.

	1932.	Average 1921-23, adjusted for births as in 1932.
Births registered	829	—
Midwife alone	359	422
Doctor called in by midwife ...	216	123
Midwife and doctor both engaged	64	34

Altogether, a doctor was called in under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board on 287 occasions for various emergencies in

connection with births and miscarriages. These emergencies may be grouped as follows :—

Complications of labour	...	...	142
Ante-natal conditions	...	...	86
Post-natal condition of mother	...	...	25
Unsatisfactory condition of child	...	...	34

The Medical Officers act as Inspectors of Midwives and all midwives are visited regularly. No serious breach of the rules of the Central Midwives Board came to our notice during 1932. Certain minor irregularities occur from time to time and are dealt with in an appropriate manner.

City Midwives. The four district midwives attended 279 patients at home. A few cases in the outlying parts of Combe Down and Odd Down are attended by the Combe Down Nursing Association's midwife, the Council being partly responsible financially. The provisional arrangements made with the same Association for attendance on maternity cases at the new Council houses on the Fosse Way Estate remained in force during 1932, but for various reasons it was decided to discontinue them after December 31st.

Owing to changes associated with the closing down of the Rivers Street Maternity Home at the end of the year, a great deal of consideration was given to the question of district midwifery. It was decided not to alter the existing system for the present, but to bring the whole matter up for discussion again during 1933. The "City Midwives" are actually employed by the Bath District-Nursing Association, but the Council accept complete financial responsibility for the deficit after deducting patients' payments from salaries and expenses. Net subsidy required from the rates :—

	1932.	1931.	1930.
Year ended 31st March	£295	£213	£241

Midwifery Fees paid to Doctors under section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918. The liability incurred during the year ended 31st March, 1933, was £425 and the amount recovered from patients £147. The Council has power to recover these fees from the patient or those responsible for her unless they

are satisfied that "by reason of poverty" this should not be done. Claims for remission are dealt with by a Special Committee of the Maternity Committee formed in April, 1931.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits have been kept at the Health Office since October, 1931, and may be obtained by midwives or on their recommendation. They are supplied at cost price, or if the circumstances justify it, either at a reduced charge or free. The demand is comparatively small, but it is important that the outfits should be available when needed.

MATERNITY HOME.

In 1917 the Council arranged with the Bath District Nurses Institute (now the Bath District-Nursing Association) to establish a small maternity home at 44, Rivers Street, full financial responsibility being accepted by the Council. It has long been recognised that the accommodation was inadequate and the house structurally inconvenient. At the end of 1932, therefore, the Home was closed and the work transferred to the Maternity Ward at the new Royal United Hospital at Combe Park. The chief points in the agreement with the Royal United Hospital are these :—

The Hospital to provide a 20 bed maternity unit and to allocate 10 beds to patients nominated by the Council.

The Council to pay half the capital cost (the actual sum paid was £3,750) and to pay the maintenance charges of 10 beds at a rate corresponding to the average maintenance costs of all patients in the Hospital.

Fees charged to City patients to belong to the Council.

City patients may be attended at the Hospital by their own doctors.

The agreement to be terminable after seven years by two years notice. In the event of termination the Hospital to repay the capital contributed by the Council.

Two members of the Council and the Medical Officer of Health represent the Council on the Hospital Board and on certain Committees.

These arrangements came into force on January 1st, 1933.

The following figures relate to the Rivers Street Home (5 beds) :

		1932.	1931.
Number of maternity cases admitted	...	110	117
Ante-natal cases included	... ..	11	7
Cases delivered by midwives	... ..	82	91
Cases delivered by doctors	... ..	17	19
Maternal deaths	... ..	0	0
Deaths of infants	... ..	1	0
Stillbirths	... ..	2	1

A warm tribute of gratitude is due to the Association for the very valuable work which has been carried out at the Home during its rather more than 15 years' existence—and to Miss Gaskell, who has been the Matron for the whole period. More than 1,500 births have taken place there and the Home has been an important factor in connection with the development of the very complete Maternity and Child Welfare services now controlled by the Council.

Maternal Mortality. There were five maternal deaths in 1932. The number of births (including stillbirths) was 819, so that the maternal mortality rate was 6.10, which is rather higher than that for the country as a whole. With a relatively small population our rate varies a good deal from year to year, but over a series of years it is well below the average. Full enquiries are made in every case.

There is no doubt that the activities of maternity and child welfare committees have had a great deal to do with the vastly improved conditions now existing in connection with motherhood and infant life. It should be realised, however, that even so complete a scheme as our own can have little *direct* effect on those statistics relating to maternal deaths which have rightly been the cause of much disquiet during recent years. That this is so may be gathered from the following brief notes of the five cases mentioned above.

(a) Death at Royal United Hospital from septicaemia probably associated with abortion following pregnancy of a few weeks' duration. Patient not in touch with Council Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme in any way.

(b) Sudden death of patient being attended by City midwife. Post mortem showed liver changes indicating eclampsia. Patient had been urged to attend ante-natal centre but had refused. No measures within the power of the midwife had been neglected.

(c) Death at Royal United Hospital from eclampsia few hours after first visit of private midwife. Patient had engaged neither midwife nor doctor and the former was only called in when fatal symptoms had already appeared.

(d) Death at Royal United Hospital during puerperium from septic phlebitis beginning several weeks before confinement. Under care of own doctor from an early stage. All facilities for treatment were available during whole period.

(e) Puerperal septicaemia at home. Under care of own doctor - all necessary help from specialist available and provided under Council's scheme. No midwife involved.

Memo. 156/M.C.W. and Circular 1167 have received the Committee's careful consideration. Practically every facility suggested in the Memorandum is available in Bath. The Ante-natal Clinics are conducted on lines which approximate as nearly as possible to those laid down, and the need for close co-operation with the general practitioner is constantly kept in mind. Perhaps the weakest link in the chain intended to safeguard motherhood is the lack of intelligent co-operation on the part of the expectant mother herself—and of her friends. Even here, however, a great advance is becoming evident.

Health Visitors. There are three whole-time Visitors, all of whom are fully trained nurses. No single factor in the whole scheme for maternity and child welfare is of more importance than home visiting, since it offers the most favourable conditions for discussing the special problems affecting each particular infant. The work has already been hindered to some extent by the increasing amount of time the Health Visitors have to spend at clinics and welfare centres. Additional help will be needed in 1933 in view of the extra sessions to be held at Walcot and Southdown. The visits paid during 1932 were as follows :—

To children under one year	...	...	3,832
To children between one and two		...	2,013
To children over two	...	...	3,759
Others	...	...	1,191
			<hr/>
			10,795
			<hr/>

These include visits in connection with Part I. of the Children Act. In addition to visiting, the Health Visitors give in the aggregate

eight or nine half-day attendances each week at the various Clinics. They also give periodical demonstrations on mothercraft to senior girls attending elementary schools. During 1932, nine demonstrations were arranged. Essays written by the girls subsequently, suggest that teaching of this kind is of much value.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

There are four Centres (one with two sessions a week).

1. Blue Coat House established (at Rosewell House) in 1913. Sessions, Tuesday and Friday afternoons

2. Walcot, at Snow Hill Hall. Established in 1918. Sessions, Thursday afternoons.

3. Twerton, at Oldfield Park Baptist Schoolroom. Established in 1919. Sessions, Wednesday afternoons.

4. Southdown, at St. Barnabas Hall. Established in 1929. Sessions, 1st and 3rd Tuesday mornings of month.

	Blue Coat			
	House.	Walcot.	Twerton.	Southdown
Number of sessions	... 93	48	46	24
Attendances of children	...3,547	2,227	1,362	1,178
New cases included in above	234	144	92	109
Average attendance of				
Infants per session	... 38.1	46.4	29.6	49.1

This table shows that there were 8,314 attendances at 211 sessions, an average of 39.4 per session. (In 1931 the figures were 7,749, 210 and 36.9).

A doctor and one or two health visitors are always in attendance.

A great deal of most valuable assistance is given by a considerable number of voluntary workers belonging to the various branches of the Infant Welfare Association. Without their help it would be impossible to carry on the Centres on the present lines. Separate reports are published dealing with the voluntary side of the work.

The attendances at Walcot and Southdown are too large to be dealt with satisfactorily in the number of sessions now available. It is proposed, therefore, to arrange for one extra afternoon a week at Walcot and for weekly, instead of bi-monthly, sessions at Southdown.

This will be possible in 1933 as a result of the re-organisation of the medical staff (see page 15) and with the additional help which the Voluntary Associations are fortunately prepared to give us.

SUPPLY OF MILK TO NECESSITOUS MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

	1932.	1931.	Average 1926-30.
Average daily number of individuals			
receiving milk	313	229	135
Free	310	223	132
Half-price	3	6	3
*Average daily number of "free pints"	303	227	135
Approximate cost for year ended 31st			
March following	£1,264	£936	£685

**i.e.* counting $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints at half-price as $\frac{3}{4}$ pint, and so on.

It will be noticed that the rather disquieting increase in the amount of milk being distributed, to which I drew special attention last year, still continues. The Committee after careful and prolonged consideration felt, however, that it would not be justifiable to make any drastic alteration in the scale of income which determines an applicant's eligibility for assistance. Great care is taken to ensure that sanction is limited to really deserving cases.

Dental Service. By arrangement with the Education Committee the School Dental Department is available for the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers, and the Saturday morning sessions are now a permanent part of the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme. The figures for 1932 include the following :—

Number of sessions	....	....	....	42
New patients called to Clinic	....	....	....	61
Patients actually attended (39 new and 11 old)				50
Total attendances	....	....	....	169
Extractions	...	....	....	208
Fillings	....	....	...	10
Scalings	....	....	....	17
Dentures (13 patients)	....	....	....	24

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children is available :—

(a) at Frome Road House through the Public Assistance Committee :

(b) at the Bath Vigilance and Rescue Association Home at 12, Walcot Parade :

Nursing and Maternity Homes.

	Nursing Homes only.	Maternity Homes only.	Combined Nursing & Maternity.
On Register at beginning of 1932 ...	7	6	7
Applications during 1932 ...	1	1	0
Number Registered do. ...	1	1*	0
Cancelled through closure of Home	0	2*	0
Appeals	0	0	0
Applications for exemption ...	0	0	0
Registered at end of 1932 ...	8	5	7

* One transfer to new address.

At the end of the year, therefore, there were 20 homes registered under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, 5 taking maternity cases only, 8 non-maternity cases, and 7 both kinds. No applications were refused. In three instances modifications in regard to number of rooms or of patients were sanctioned. All the Homes are visited from time to time by one of the Medical Officers and all are conducted satisfactorily. In two cases a certain amount of pressure was necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions under which the certificates of registration were granted.

“BIRTH CONTROL.” CLINIC.

Advice about methods of contraception is given in suitable cases at a special consultation clinic established in April, 1931. The medical officer is a lady doctor practising in Bath and patients are seen at her surgery. The clinic is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health and is conducted in accordance with the Ministry of Health's Memorandum 153 under powers conferred by the Maternity and Child Welfare Act of 1918. It is, therefore, limited to married women attending the Council's Welfare Centres for whom it is considered

on medical grounds that further pregnancy would be detrimental to health. Patients are referred to the special clinic by the medical officers of the Centres, who are members of the Council's whole-time staff.

Fifteen cases were sent for consultation during 1932 (there were 12 in the previous nine months) and in each instance it was decided that instruction of the kind suggested should be given. Two were suffering from heart disease, one from tuberculosis, four from unfavourable uterine or other local conditions, and the remainder from severe debility due to various causes.

If we consider the restrictions imposed by the Ministry, the limited efficiency of contraceptive methods at present available, and the mentality of some of the patients attending, we shall not be surprised to find that at first the numbers were comparatively small and the results not uniformly successful. Although this has in fact been our experience during the first year or so, the clinic has probably been of great value in certain cases, and this alone would justify its establishment. The work is being carried out on modern lines and should certainly be continued.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN ACT, 1926.

At the request of the Magistrates the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has agreed to act as "guardian ad litem" under Section 8 of the Act in connection with cases coming before the Court of Summary Jurisdiction in Bath. Investigations are made by me personally on behalf of the Committee and a written report is sent for the information of the Magistrates. See also Reports for 1927 (pages 35 and 36) and for subsequent years.

During 1932 thirteen applications were considered (making 78 since the present procedure was commenced in 1927). In ten of these permanent adoption had, in effect, already occurred and the application was designed simply to give it legal sanction. In every instance the applications were made by husband and wife jointly. Three of the children were legitimate and ten illegitimate. The ages were: under 2, three; 2-5, four; 5-10, two; 10-15, four. One application was refused and one deferred. Unconditional Orders were granted in

the remaining eleven, but in two cases these replaced Interim Orders made two years before. With three exceptions, the adopters and the infant were entirely unrelated.

CHILDREN ACTS.

Since April 1st, 1930, the duties connected with the Infant Life Protection part of the 1908 Act have been in the hands of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. With certain exceptions, persons who undertake for reward the nursing and maintenance of one or more infants under seven years of age had to give notice of this fact to the Medical Officer of Health. The procedure is modified as from January 1st, 1933, by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, the chief differences being that the age has been raised to *nine* and notice of *intention* to maintain is now usually required. (The 1933 Act will not affect these regulations). The necessary enquiries are made by the Medical Officer of Health and by the Health Visitors, who follow up each case by regular visits to the homes. The Local Authority has power to fix the number of infants to be retained in any house and to order removal for non-compliance with conditions indicated in Section 5.

Number of Names		Foster Parents.	Infants.
On Register at end of 1931	...	33	34
Added during the year	...	12	15
Removed during the year	...	14	17
On Register December 31st, 1932		31	32

Three of the children were under the care of more than one foster parent during the year. Two names of infants were removed through death. The deaths were due to tuberculous meningitis and marasmus.

Orthopædics. The following figures refer to non-tuberculous infants below school age dealt with under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme during 1932 :—

Patients receiving residential treatment at Combe Park	...	6
Attendances at After-Care Clinic	...	274
Attendances at Massage Clinic	...	400

A more complete account of our orthopædic work may be found in my Report to the Education Authority for 1932, pages 16 to 18.

Section C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water. During 1932 the new Canal-side Pumping Station was completed. Previously, some of the higher parts of the City could only be supplied from Monkswood and it was quite possible for that reservoir to be emptying while water from sources at a lower level was running to waste. The fact that water from any source of supply can now be conveyed to any desired area means that the total capacity of the system can be fully utilised.

It has been the aim of the Committee still further to safeguard the whole of the supply by efficient sterilisation, and further progress towards this end took place during 1932. Since the end of the year the scheme has been completed and a series of analyses from various sources show entire absence of pathogenic organisms. In view of what has been said in previous Reports, these facts are recorded with considerable satisfaction.

Monthly analyses of all the chief sources of Bath water are made by the Waterworks Committee and a typical result is given below. Expressed in parts per 100,000 the total dissolved solids are usually from 30 to 40; the earthy carbonates between 20 and 30; and the hardness about 30. Nitrates and poisonous metals are absent.

Sample from Oakford, 23rd November, 1932 (not sterilised)

Chemical.

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	.0004
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	...	.0014
Nitrogen as Nitrate	...	...	...	...	...	.098
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	...	absent
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs. at 80° F.	...	...	...	...	...	.024
Chlorine as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	1.65
Total dissolved solids	...	...	...	...	...	44.0
Earthy Carbonates	...	...	...	...	...	24.0
Earthy salts not carbonates	...	...	...	...	...	5.0
Hardness	...	...	...	...	...	30.0

Poisonous metals	...	...	...	...	...	absent
Sediment	...	...	...	...	...	small
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	—

Bacteriological.

Organisms growing on gelatine at 22° C.	...	...	104 per c.c.
Organisms liquefying gelatine...	...	...	82 per c.c.
Organisms growing on Agar at 37° C.	...	...	76 per c.c.
B. Coli Communis	...	...	1 in 50 c.c.
B. Enteriditis Sporogenes	...	...	absent

The four collecting and seven service reservoirs have an aggregate capacity of 63,151,000 gallons. This includes 51,971,137 gallons at Monkswood and 9,334,564 at Batheaston.

Drainage and Sewerage. Last year I referred to the new storm water culvert for the prevention of flooding in the Bloomfield and Upper and Lower Oldfield Park districts. This is now being followed up by a similar culvert for the Southdown and Rush Hill area. The two schemes are intended to be complementary and in conjunction they will be able to deal satisfactorily with the storm water of the whole of the southern and south-western watershed of the City. It should be pointed out, however, that by doing this they also perform another very important function by relieving the existing sewage sewers which were becoming overcharged as a result of the large increase in the number of houses.

The new Horsecombe Vale and Combe Down sewer is another extensive scheme of the Surveying Committee which has recently been completed. Amongst other advantages, this has already enabled over 30 houses formerly using cesspools to be connected to the City sewage system.

Rivers and Streams. Constant watch is kept both by the Sanitary Inspectors and the City Engineer's Department to prevent avoidable pollution of the Avon and other smaller streams. No serious nuisances likely to affect health arose in the City during 1932.

Closet Accommodation. An adequate system of water closets is in use in nearly the whole area. Only in out-lying districts are there a few cesspools and earth closets. During 1932

no conversions took place, but the Inspectors were instrumental in having 16 new water closets constructed and 23 old ones replaced by more modern types.

Public Cleansing. Dry house refuse is deposited in bins or other receptacles and collected weekly by the City Engineer's Staff. There is room for improvement in regard to the type of vehicle used, the receptacles to be found in many houses and in other ways ; and the Surveying Committee are actively engaged in considering various methods to ensure that when the change is made, it shall be thoroughly satisfactory. The Council has power to supply bins for a fixed yearly charge and it would be in the general interest if this power were exercised. I am sure that continued effective opposition need not be feared because experience would show opposition to be unreasonable. It seems likely that definite progress in what is admittedly a difficult question will be made in the near future. The problem is not simply to find the best type of vehicle, but to link up this on the one hand with suitable house receptacles, and on the other, with a satisfactory and economical method of refuse disposal.

House refuse is burnt at the Destructor works in the Upper Bristol Road, while street refuse is largely tipped in old quarries. The Engineer is able to arrange for most of the comparatively few cesspools to be cleansed by pumping. The contents are put into sewers.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area. Full details may be found in the Chief Inspector's Report on pages 50 to 66 and no further reference is needed here.

Smoke Abatement. See page 63.

Premises and Occupations subject to control by the Local Authority.

(a) *Offensive Trades.* In addition to one Gut Scraper and one Tripe Boiler, there are 30 Fried Fish shops. The premises in each case are kept under careful observation and no nuisances are caused. See page 61.

(b) *Houses Let in Lodgings.* At the present time there are comparatively few of these coming within the rent limits laid down in the Bye-Laws. Such action as may be necessary is taken as occasion arises.

(c) *Common Lodging Houses.* There are three of these registered in the City, all in Avon Street. They are chiefly used by hawkers, casuals

and so forth, and comply with the Bye-Laws. Frequent inspections are made. See page 54.

(d) *Underground Sleeping Rooms.* Comparatively few of these exist. It is not considered necessary to ask for regulations under the Housing Act, since sufficient powers are available for our purpose under the Public Health Acts.

(e) *Tents, Sheds, Vans, and Similar Structures.* Bye-Laws have been made, but it is only on rare occasions that they are needed. It is of great importance, however, to have the powers which they confer. See page 53.

Disposal of the Dead. I referred last year to the great difficulty which was being experienced in finding a suitable site for the new cemetery, for which it is essential to make arrangements in the near future. No final solution was reached during 1932, but since then the choice of a site adjacent to Whiteway Road has been made.

It may be impracticable to include a crematorium at the present time, but in any new cemetery the necessary buildings should be so planned as to allow of one being added in a few years. The number of cremations in the country each year, although still small, is constantly growing and the æsthetic and sanitary advantages are being increasingly recognised by an important section of the community.

Rag Flock Acts. See page 64.

Schools. Matters of interest in connection with Schools are referred to in my Report to the Education Authority. The fact that the Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer enables a very close co-operation between the Health and School Medical Departments to be secured.

Health Education. The distribution of "Better Health" had to be discontinued owing to the difficulty of obtaining adequate advertisement revenue experienced by the publishers.

An excellent pamphlet on the health services of the City was prepared by Messrs. Burrows of Cheltenham without cost to the City in return for the advertisement rights.

Lectures and addresses to selected audiences continue to be given by members of the staff from time to time as opportunity offers.

Section D.

HOUSING.

Beyond calling attention to the Table which follows, little need be said this year, since the general position has been discussed at length in several recent Reports. During the last few years definite progress has been made and no careful observer can doubt that there has been a real and gratifying improvement in many directions. Some of the worst properties in various parts of the City have been demolished or reconditioned and a considerable amount of alternative accommodation—well over a thousand houses—has been provided by the Council.

A great deal yet remains to be done, however, and there are many difficulties to be surmounted. Some of the most important work for the future is the virtual reconstruction of certain unsatisfactory areas. This is bound to be costly in the first place, though it may well be financially profitable in the long run. The area to the east of Walcot Recreation Ground, and part of the angle between Holloway and Wells Road may be mentioned as examples, though there are several others. To deal with these piecemeal can never be satisfactory.

People living in slum areas can usually only afford small rents and the problem of providing alternative accommodation within their means is of course an urgent one. It is bound up with another problem. Scarcely anything is more important for the physical well-being of a growing child and, therefore, for the future adult population, than an adequate supply of proper food. For this reason it should be realised that to compel a family near the border line of real poverty to move from a slum to a better house in a healthier district may sometimes do more harm than good if there is a considerable increase in rent which has to be obtained at the expense of the children's food. That people may have to choose between good food and good housing is disquieting, but none the less a fact.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year 1932 :—

By the Local Authority	...	...	...	60
By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	87
				<hr/> 147 <hr/>

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2167
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	6535
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	84
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	273
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	27
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	481

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	76
--	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*

A. Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	18
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	10
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
(46 houses were rendered fit without service of notices).	

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	493
---	-----

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	493
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ...	—
C.	Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... ..	19
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	8
D.	Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit... ..	—
E.	Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs ...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	—
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ...	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ...	—
F.	Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	—

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| (3) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which
Demolition Orders became operative | — |
| (4) | Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance
of Demolition Orders | — |
-

Section E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food. See pages 55 to 62 and 66.

Section F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

An analysis of notifications received and cases removed to Hospital during 1932 in relation to the age and sex of the patients is given on page 67. On page 7, notifications, attack-rates, deaths and death-rates, of the principal diseases are summarised and the figures compared with similar ones for previous years. Further details in regard to particular diseases are given below.

Diphtheria. The number of notified cases (92) was the largest for several years and was more than double that of 1931. In spite of this, our relative immunity from *serious* disease fortunately continued, and only one death occurred. There is some reason to think, however, that here, as in other parts of the country, the type of diphtheria prevalent is becoming more severe. Several of the 1932 cases were from institutions.

Antitoxin is always available at the Health Office for use by private practitioners and is supplied free of charge in suitable cases. 180,000 units in all were distributed in 1932. Apart from this, it is of course freely used at the Isolation Hospital, where the dose given usually varies from 8,000 in a mild case to 20,000 or more in a severe one.

We have not yet undertaken Schick testing or immunisation, but it is intended during 1933 that they shall be available to the staff at the Isolation Hospital and to certain residential institutions.

Scarlet Fever. The number of cases notified (118) was little different from that of the last two years. This disease tends to occur in waves separated by an interval of a few years. The last crest was reached in 1927. It seems likely that we have now passed the succeeding trough and must be prepared for an increase in prevalence. Most of the cases in 1932 were mild and there were again no deaths. We had no experience of the Dick test or of immunising injections. Serum is available and was used occasionally in the more severe type of disease.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever. Two notifications—one in October in a boy of 6 (typhoid), and one in December in a man of 52 (Para B.). There was no apparent connection between the two or with other cases, and both recovered.

Smallpox. No cases were notified.

Vaccination. No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations of 1917. About seven infants out of eight born in 1932 remained unvaccinated.

Influenza. The number of deaths attributed to this cause was 45, as compared with 38 in 1931 and an average of 34 during the previous ten years.

Pneumonia. The number of cases notified was 37. It has not yet been found practicable to follow up notification by effective action.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Nine cases were notified and all recovered without loss of sight. See also page 70.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. Twenty-one cases were notified under the 1926 Regulations—17 as pyrexia and 4 as fever. Last year the number was 22. Three patients died. (See also page 25).

There were three cases of Encephalitis Lethargica with two deaths, and three of Cerebro-spinal Fever with one death. See pages 67 and 68.

No cases of malaria, dysentery, psittacosis, or anthrax, were known to have occurred.

We had no evidence of any unusual incidence of epidemic jaundice or rheumatic fever.

Head teachers are provided with a special form on which they are asked to give the names of children absent on account of infectious disease. These are very helpful as a guide to the amount and distribution of the non-notifiable infections. We do not, however, depend upon them for action, since we are in a position to obtain similar information through a variety of other channels.

Disinfection of rooms occupied by patients suffering from scarlet fever and diphtheria is carried out as soon as the patient is removed to Hospital, or is stated by the doctor to have recovered. Routine disinfection is also undertaken in connection with tuberculosis. We are also prepared to disinfect after cancer or severe sepsis on the recommendation of the doctor, with or without a small charge according to circumstances.

Facilities for the cleansing of persons and disinfection of clothing infested with vermin are provided at the Disinfecting Station at the Destructor Works, but they are seldom required.

A complete list of diseases notifiable in Bath are given on page 36 of my Report for 1930.

For Hospital procedure and administration see page 43.

For Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, and Cancer, see pages 45 to 49.

For Rat infestation see page 65.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, ADMITTANCES TO HOSPITAL, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1932.

Disease.				Total cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	118	105	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	92	101*	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)				2	1	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	4	3	3

Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	17	10	—
Pneumonia	...	...	37	10	9
Erysipelas	...	...	16	6	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	9	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	3	3	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	3	2	2

* Including 14 "carriers."

An analysis of cases under age groups will be found on page 67 and for deaths on pages 68 and 69.

LABORATORY WORK.

The City undertakes the following pathological examinations free of charge for private practitioners: (a) Throat and Nose Swabs; (b) blood and other material in suspected Typhoid; (c) sputum for Tubercle Bacillus; (d) blood specimens and slides in suspected Venereal Disease; (e) for certain other conditions, including puerperal pyrexia.

A considerable number of investigations are made in connection with the Isolation Hospital and School Clinics.

Pathological Examinations. The following table indicates the nature and extent of the examinations made during 1932 and also the places where they were undertaken:—

Examinations	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
<i>b</i> Diphtheria Bacillus	.... 168	.... 1,207	.... 1,375
<i>b</i> do. Virulence	.... 2	.... 1	.... 3
<i>ab</i> Gonococcus	....	....	.... 59
<i>b</i> Spirochetes	—	— —
<i>a</i> Wassermann Reaction	....	....	.... 127
<i>b</i> Typhoid Group	.... 1	.... 10	.... 11
<i>c</i> Tubercle Bacillus	....	....	.... *
<i>d</i> Ringworm Fungus	....	....	.... *
<i>b</i> Dysentery	—	— —
<i>b</i> Enteritis	—	— —
<i>b</i> Meningococcus	—	— —

[Continued]

<i>b</i> Analysis of Urine	....	....	....	7
<i>b</i> Milk for tubercle bacillus	—	...	—	...

a Bristol University Pathological Department.

b Bath Central Laboratory.

c Somerset County Laboratory.

d School Clinic.

* Exact numbers not available. In the case of tubercle, sputum from all new cases at the dispensary is examined as far as possible, and 95 examinations were made at the request of private practitioners.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The position at the end of 1932 was that Stage 1 of the reconstruction scheme had been completed and the Council had decided to proceed with Stage 2. Although it is hoped to begin during 1933, the work is unlikely for various reasons to be completed until the following year. The accommodation provided by the 38 beds in the new wards—first available in November, 1931,—though thoroughly satisfactory in quality, has already proved inadequate in quantity on several occasions. The need for more beds and for the cubicle block is urgent if undesirable risks are to be avoided.

Hospital Statistics. January 1st to December 31st, 1932.

Cases admitted as:				Number.		Deaths.	
				City.	Rural.	City.	Rural.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	87	3	1	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	106	3	—	—
Diphtheria Carriers	...	...	...	14	1	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	7	—	1	—
German Measles	...	...	...	8	2	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	4	—	—	—
Observation	...	...	...	5	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	234	9	2	—
				—	—	—	—

	1932.	1931	Average 1926-30.
Number of " patient days " ...	8999	7276	9383
Average daily number in Hospital ...	24.5	20.0	25.7
Monthly average—maximum ...	36	33	39
„ „ —minimum ...	13	9	16

In four cases sent in as scarlet fever and six as diphtheria the diagnosis was not confirmed and was probably wrong. One of the latter died, but death was considered to be (and was certified as) due to acute septicæmia.

Four patients were transferred to another hospital for operation as follows :

Two persistent carriers of Klebs-Loeffler Bacilli for tonsillectomy (cured).

One diphtheria case for mastoid.

One scarlet fever case for tonsillectomy.

Among the diphtheria cases the site primarily affected was the throat in 76, the nose in 13, and the vulva in 1.

With one possible exception, no cross infections occurred. One patient admitted with scarlet fever was found also to be suffering from chickenpox. He was isolated and no other patient developed chickenpox. " Return " cases occurred in three households.

The question of how best to deal with ear, nose and throat complications requiring operation or other specialist advice or treatment is under consideration.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Superintendent and is responsible for the treatment of patients. Cases of infectious disease from the Bath Rural District and occasionally from other areas are admitted by arrangement.

The new motor ambulance, first used on June 30th, 1932, has proved a most valuable acquisition. A horse ambulance, for a hospital less than 60 years old, had no traditional value and it was hopelessly inadequate for modern requirements.

CANCER.

During 1932 there were 20 names on the Register, and of these 8 had been brought forward from 1931. Twelve patients died during 1932, and two were removed as no longer needing help (one reported as "apparently cured" and the other as "disease quiescent"), leaving six to be carried forward to 1933. Assistance was actually given to 15 of the 20 patients. In 12 cases the cost of home nursing, undertaken by the staff of the District-Nursing Association, was paid for by the Council at the agreed rate of 9d. a visit. The total visits amounted to 739, but the number varied from 4 to over 150 in individual instances. The patients were not in a position to pay nursing fees and no insurance money was available for the purpose. Six patients were supplied with drugs or dressings through the Health Office. Fees were paid for one patient to be treated at the Bristol Radium Centre. An extended reference to the Council's Cancer scheme was made in my Report for 1930.

BLIND PERSONS.

The Blind Persons Act of 1920 is administered by the City Council through the Health Committee, but the actual arrangements are carried out by the Bath Society for the Blind, upon whose Committee there are five co-opted members of the City Council.

The Society's report for 1932-33 states that the number of blind persons known to live in the City is 182. About 76 receive grants varying from 2/- to 22/6 a week. The total cost of the Society's activities, including all allowances, for the year ended March 31st, 1933, was £3,027. Towards this the Council contributed £2,694. During the year the Centre was transferred from Old Orchard Street to larger and more suitable premises at No. 2, Newark Street, which was purchased and fitted up by the Council. A workshop is provided where mat making, chair caning, basket making and boot repairing is carried on, together with a shop for the sale of articles made by the blind. There is also an up-to-date library. A whole-time sighted supervisor is now engaged at the Centre.

TUBERCULOSIS.

100 new cases were notified during the year—86 pulmonary and 14 non-pulmonary. This is rather more than the average for recent years. The increase is almost entirely amongst women suffering from

pulmonary tuberculosis. An analysis according to age and sex is given on page 67.

Of the 100 cases notified, 27 (25 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary) had died by 31st March, 1933, 18 within three months of notification.

41 of them were included among admissions to sanatoria during the year, 37 to Winsley and 4 elsewhere. The total number of cases on the Register of notifications on 31st December, 1932, was 426.

Deaths. The number of deaths attributed to tuberculosis was 49—38 pulmonary and 11 non-pulmonary. These figures also are higher than those for 1930 and 1931, although as far as pulmonary disease is concerned, the number is well below the average of the previous ten years. The whole of the increase took place in the age group under 20 and more than half was accounted for by non-pulmonary disease.

10 of the 44 patients who died in the City (there were five “inward transfers”) had not been notified—6 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary. The ratio of non-notified to total deaths was 23%. Generally speaking, notification is carried out satisfactorily in the area and there is no occasion for action on the ground of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

The Dispensary at 26, Charles Street continued during 1932 to be under the administrative control of the Somerset County Council, one of whose medical officers attended every Monday and Friday. It is at the service of all City cases, insured and non-insured, and also of a few County patients living outside the boundary. The whole cost is charged to the City, except that in respect of County cases a pro rata deduction based on attendances is made. Attendances for 1932 were as follows :—

			Bath patients.	County patients.
New cases	...	...	319	69
Return visits	...	...	1,217	178

Milk (and occasionally other food) was distributed at the Council's expense to 79 individual patients in 1932. The cost (year ended 31st March, 1933) was £50.

During the year the City Tuberculosis Health Visitor paid 2,243 effective visits, as well as being in regular attendance with the Medical Officer at the Clinic.

Under arrangements to come into force on April 1st, 1933, the Dispensary will be under the direct control of the Health Department and the clinical tuberculosis officer will be a member of the Council's whole-time staff.

Sanatorium Treatment. The Council has purchased and maintains 14 beds at Winsley Sanatorium. This institution, which is six miles from the City, was founded in 1904 and now contains 119 beds. It is intended for cases of early tuberculosis in adults and is reserved almost exclusively for patients sent by the Councils of Wilts, Bristol and Bath.

In addition to those at Winsley, a number of beds are available for tuberculous disease in children and for non-pulmonary tuberculosis in adults in institutions approved by the Ministry of Health for the purpose. Children suffering from crippling defects due to tuberculosis are sent to the Bath and Wessex Children's Orthopædic Hospital at Combe Park. During 1932, 42 patients were discharged from Winsley on completion of treatment, 4 from Combe Park, 2 from the Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital at Margate, and 1 from the Holy Cross Sanatorium at Ramsgate.

The Winsley patients were classified by the Medical Officer of that institution on discharge as follows :—

Fit for work	...	...	...	...	11
Improved	...	...	...	...	23
Not improved...	...	...	...	...	8

No residential accommodation for cases of advanced tuberculosis is provided under the City scheme, but two special wards are set apart at the Frome Road Institution for such patients. On the average, about 13 beds were in occupation during 1932.

General Observations. The activities of the Tuberculosis Voluntary Care Committee were continued during 1932. Monthly meetings are held and a great deal of unobtrusive but valuable

work is done by individual members of the Committee, who devote much time and consideration to the welfare of poorer tuberculous patients.

Artificial Light Treatment under medical supervision has been available since 1926 at the City Bathing Establishment. The number of patients during 1932 was 6. Two had tuberculous neck glands, two had tuberculosis of the abdomen, and one of the kidney, and one had lupus. The number of treatments given varied from 9 to 36 and averaged 22. Two of the patients were under 16 and four between 20 and 50. The results were definitely satisfactory in four cases, though all showed some improvement during treatment.

Artificial pneumothorax treatment in suitable cases was continued under the supervision and advice of Dr. Macfie, the Senior Resident Medical Officer at Winsley. Refills are done by arrangement at Winsley.

The Council owns two hut shelters and these are of great value in selected cases. Unfortunately in some instances where this extra sleeping and living accommodation is most needed, the huts cannot be used because there is not sufficient garden space for the purpose.

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. No formal use was made of the power given under section 158 of the Bath Corporation Act, 1925, the provisions of which are similar to section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Under the Council's scheme provision is made for free treatment at the Royal United Hospital by a senior member of the Hospital staff. Three clinics are held each week from 5 to 6.30 p.m., on Tuesdays for women, and on Fridays and Saturdays for men. Treatment can also be obtained any other time, day or night, if necessary. The cases dealt with are mainly those from Bath and from the neighbouring parts of Somerset and Wilts. The Hospital pays all expenses and makes a pro rata charge on an agreed scale to the authorities concerned, the City's share during the year ended 25th March, 1933, being 65 per cent. of the total.

The number of patients seen varies little from year to year. During 1932 it was necessary to admit three cases for in-patient treatment for an aggregate of 85 days.

	1932.	1931.	Average 1926-30.
Number of new patients ...	78‡	79	80
*Total number of out-patient attendances...	1396	1294	1019
Average cost of each attendance ...	5/3†	5/4	5/9
Total number of "in-patient" days ...	67	0	58
Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes	519	360	201

NOTES:—**i.e.*, seen by Medical Officer—not "intermediate treatment." The number of irrigations was 2,412 (3,068 in 1931).

†Year ended 25th March, 1933.

‡Syphilis, 35; Gonorrhœa, 27; Not Venereal, 16.

All the above figures refer to Bath only.

For details as to the number of pathological examinations made, see page 42.

A very small number of Bath patients treated at Clinics elsewhere are not included.

There is a local branch of the British Social Hygiene Council. The City Council contributes financially both to this Branch and to headquarters. The activities of the Branch were increased during 1932 and plans made for a considerable amount of propaganda work to be carried on in future.



Annual Report

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1932

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report of the work connected with the abatement of nuisances, food supply, etc., for the year 1932. The report is presented in tabular form, with short reports on the administration of various Acts and Orders and summarises, as far as possible, the work of the Sanitary Inspectors.

I have again to acknowledge the loyal support of the Staff and the willingness they have shown in carrying out the ever increasing activities of a modern Sanitary Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. A. CRAVEN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK, Etc., 1932

No. of inspections, re-inspections, visits of inquiry, etc.	..	13125
„ „ of Slaughter-houses .. ..	..	2982
„ „ „ Butchers' Shops, Food Stores, etc. ..	..	583
„ „ „ Offensive Trade Premises ..	..	116
„ „ „ Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ..	..	566
„ „ „ Common Lodging-houses ..	..	186
„ „ „ Canal Boats .. ..	..	19
„ „ „ Factories, Workshops, etc. ..	..	438
„ „ „ Out-workers' Premises ..	..	9
„ „ „ Houses, after infectious disease ..	..	372
„ „ „ „ infested with Vermin ..	..	39

No. of inspections of tents, vans, sheds, etc.	..	..	17
„ „ on receipt of Application for a Council House			178
„ „ of Places of Public Entertainment	..		42
„ „ „ Piggeries, etc.	..	..	131
„ „ under Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919			772
„ „ „ Shops' Act	..	..	14
„ „ „ Increase of Rent, etc., Acts..	..		1
„ Smoke observations made..	..	..	47
„ „ notices served	..	..	1
„ „ nuisances abated	..	..	4
„ Observations made re Pollution of Streams	..	..	24
„ Preliminary notices served	..	..	511
„ Statutory notices	..	..	11
„ Notices requiring cleansing of premises	..	..	77
„ „ „ ash-bins to be provided	..	..	85
„ „ „ manure pits to be provided	..		4
„ „ „ removal of manure, etc.	..	..	20
„ „ „ lime-washing of Slaughter-houses	..		28
„ „ „ „ „ Dairies, etc.	..		110
„ „ „ „ „ Common Lodging-houses	..		6
„ „ „ „ „ Closure of Cellar-dwellings	..	..	3
„ „ „ „ „ under the Milk and Dairies Order	..	..	1
„ smoke or other tests applied to drains	..	..	897
„ new drains laid	..	..	85
No. of drains partially reconstructed	..	..	156
„ new W.C.'s erected	..	..	16
„ additional W.C.'s provided	..	..	23
„ defective drains, soil pipes, etc , remedied	..	..	246
„ „ wells repaired	..	..	1
„ nuisances from defective W.C.'s and urinals abated	..		242
„ „ „ „ rain-water pipes, etc., do.	..		156
„ „ „ „ roofs, walls, etc., do.	..		287
„ „ „ „ dish-troughs, lavatories, etc. abated			86
„ „ „ „ waste pipes, etc., abated	..		98
„ „ „ „ paving and floors, do.	..		154
„ „ „ „ yards and outbuildings, do.	..		91
„ „ „ „ cesspools	do.	..	7
„ „ „ „ defective ventilation of premises	do.	..	36

No. of nuisances from overcrowded premises	abated	14
„ „ „ animals	do. ..	21
„ „ „ offensive accumulations	do. ..	28
„ „ in Common Lodging-houses	do. ..	16
„ „ in Tents, Vans, Sheds	do. ..	5
„ „ in Slaughter-houses	do. ..	33
„ „ in Dairies, etc.	do. ..	14
„ „ in Factories, Workshops, etc.	do. ..	48
„ Water storage systems abolished .. ..	..	4
„ Premises provided with proper water supply ..	..	5
„ Samples of water analysed ..	..	1
„ Premises, etc., disinfected after Infectious disease ..	..	370
„ „ cleansed, lime-washed, etc. ..	..	95
„ „ supplied with disinfectants ..	..	298
„ „ „ „ „ in Flood area ..	..	346
„ complaints referred to other Departments ..	..	109
Miscellaneous works not classified above .. ..	..	147

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES, ETC.

Notices Served. 511 preliminary or “intimation” notices were served.

Applications were made and authority given for the service of seventy-six statutory notices but in eleven instances only was it necessary to serve a statutory notice. There were no legal proceedings during the year.

Drainage Work. The hydraulic, smoke, or chemical tests were applied to 897 drains. The drainage systems of 85 houses were reconstructed and partial reconstruction or amendments were carried out at 156 premises. 16 new W.Cs. were erected and 23 additional W.Cs. were provided.

All work carried out under notice is supervised by the Inspectors and tested before being covered in. There has been a tendency to use inferior fittings, and where these were considered unsuitable for the purpose they were rejected. On the whole the standard of sanitary work has been good.

House Inspection. 2167 inspections of dwelling-houses were made.

Where the conditions were considered such as to render the premises “unfit for human habitation,” they were dealt

with under the Housing Acts. In other cases the defects were remedied under the Public Health Acts. 76 houses were reconditioned voluntarily, i.e., without the service of notices from the Health Department. Extensive alterations and repairs were carried out under the supervision of the Inspectors at 87 houses after informal notice to the owner; and structural improvements of a less extensive nature were completed at 512 houses.

Tents, Vans and Sheds. There are no tents, vans, or sheds within the City area which are permanently occupied as dwellings. Two sites were used as camping grounds by van-dwellers for short periods where suitable sanitary accommodation and water supply were available. Upon inspection the caravans generally were found in a clean and satisfactory condition and complied with the Bye-Laws.

Places of Entertainment. 42 inspections of Cinemas and other places of public entertainment were made. The ventilation and sanitary arrangements were found to be generally satisfactory. Certain minor defects were remedied at once on being brought to the notice of the management. It was not necessary to serve a notice in any instance.

Rent Restrictions Acts. One application for a certificate under these Acts was received but before the certificate was issued the owner had put the house into a satisfactory sanitary condition and the application was cancelled. I have to record several instances where the above Acts have been used as a reason for increasing the rent above the 40% allowed on account of work being carried out by the owner after the service of notices under the Public Health Acts. This practice cannot be too strongly condemned, as, in addition to being contrary to the Act it renders the work of house inspection increasingly difficult and deters occupiers from making complaint of any nuisance.

Vermin Infested Houses. 39 applications for advice and assistance in dealing with verminous houses were received. Where the conditions appeared to be due to the dirty habits and negligence of the occupiers, notices were served. In all cases every assistance was given and as far as practicable disinfestation was carried out.

Keeping of Animals. Numerous complaints of nuisances from the keeping of animals, usually fowls or pigeons, were dealt with. These are generally kept in small back yards or gardens, in many instances in badly built and unsightly structures which are quite unsuitable for the purpose. Notices were served in 21 cases and the nuisance was abated.

Overcrowding. Complaints of overcrowded premises were fewer than in previous years. The absence of alternative accommodation at moderate rentals precludes the service of notices on an extensive scale and 14 notices only were served to abate overcrowding.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are now only three common lodging houses in the City. One was closed during the year and has been demolished in connection with one of the City Improvement Works. The three houses provide accommodation for seventy persons but this number is seldom if ever reached. The byelaws have been well observed and cleansing and lime-washing were carried out at the stated times in April and October.

No. of Common Lodging Houses on the register	...	...	3
„ Lodgers who can be received	...	...	70
„ Inspections	...	...	186
„ Notices to limewash etc.	...	...	6
„ Defects found and remedied	...	...	16

CANAL BOATS ACTS 1877 & 1884

Inspections under the above acts have been made whenever practicable but as there has been a further decline in Canal boat trade and as the boats pass through the city at long and irregular intervals, only nineteen inspections were made during the year. These boats are used almost entirely for the carriage of merchandise and for short journeys. They are seldom used as “dwellings,” and it is at least fifteen years since a family, or children, were found living on a canal boat.

The number of boats on the register remains unchanged—55, but the majority of these cannot be traced. As far as I can ascertain there are only six of the registered boats now available for or in use in this district. These are used for local traffic and their condition, having regard to the years they have been in use, was satisfactory. They were

found clean, in good repair and in other respects they complied with the Regulations.

No infectious disease occurred on any boat nor was it necessary to detain any boat for cleansing or disinfection.

No. of boats on the Register	...	...	...	...	55
„ „ which cannot be traced	...	...	...	...	43
„ „ stated to have been broken up	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ available for, or in, use,	...	...	...	...	6
„ of inspections	...	...	...	...	19

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875—1928

The number of samples purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Acts during 1932 was 273, being an increase of five on the previous year. The number of samples analysed during the past five years was :—

1928—249 ; 1929—253 ; 1930—260 ; 1931—268 ; 1932—273 giving an average of 261 per annum.

The proportion of samples per 1,000 of the estimated population for 1932 (69,060) was 4.0 which is above the average for England and Wales and 1 per 1,000 more than the proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health.

The articles analysed consisted of 35 various foods and drugs : Butter 23 ; Cheese 1 ; Cocoa 1 ; Coffee 3 ; Coffee extract 3 ; Condensed Milk 10 ; Confectionery 6 ; Cream (raw) 10 ; Cream (scalded) 9 ; Cream (tinned) 7 ; Dried milk 1 ; Dripping 1 ; Fish paste 3 ; Glycerine 1 ; Golden syrup 2 ; Honey 3 ; Iodine 1 ; Jam 5 ; Lard 1 ; Lemon cheese 1 ; Lemon Squash 1 ; Lime Juice cordial 2 ; Margarine 1 ; Milk 154 ; Mustard 1 ; Peas (tinned) 2 ; Pickles 2 ; Polonies 3 ; Sausage 6 ; Self-raising flour ; 1 ; Suet (prepared) 2 ; Tea 1 ; Tinned fruit 2 ; Tomato Sauce 1 ; Vinegar 2 ; Total 273.

Milk. As in previous years as much attention as possible has been given to the milk supply and the number of samples analysed was greater than any year since the Acts came into operation. 154 samples or 56.4% of the total were of milk ; these were taken at all hours between the time of morning and afternoon milkings at the Farms, at milk-seller's premises and in the streets on delivery. The samples

consisted of 14 "Certified"; 39 "Grade A"; 7 "Pasteurized"; and 94 ordinary milks.

The composition of the milk was:

"Certified" Fat 4.0 per cent. Other solids 8.95 per cent.

"Grade A" Fat 3.8 per cent. Other solids 9.10 per cent.

"Pasteurised" Fat 3.45 per cent. Other solids 8.90 per cent.

Ordinary milk Fat 4.2 per cent. Other solids 8.79 per cent.

The average composition of all the milks (154 samples) was Fat 4.0 per cent. and other solids 8.92 per cent. This shows a general improvement in the quality and is considerably above the presumed standard of 3% fat and 8.5% other solids, made under the sale of Milk Regulations 1901.

The averages for each quarter were:

			Fat		Other Solids
First Quarter	(35 samples)	...	4.35	..	8.95
Second Quarter	(39 samples)	...	3.8	....	8.97
Third Quarter	(46 samples)	...	3.8	...	8.97
Fourth Quarter	(34 samples)	...	4.2	....	8.73

Twelve samples contained over 5% fat, the highest being an abnormal sample which contained 12%.

The number of samples certified by the Analyst as "adulterated" was higher than usual; nineteen were reported as below the standard either in respect of fat or non-fatty solids. Seven were "Grade A" milks, taken primarily for bacteriological examination, and these were found to be deficient in fat in amounts varying from 1% to 12%. The average composition of the seven unsatisfactory samples was: Fat 2.85, other solids 9.09.

Seven ordinary milks gave an average of fat 2.85 and other solids 8.63. A number of samples were taken at Farms at the time of milking and of this number, five, taken from single cows were below the standard for fat; in one instance the deficiency was as much as 16%. The average of these five "Farm" Samples was Fat 2.71; other solids 8.89. In most cases the deficiency was very slight and the Analyst stated that "having regard to all the circumstances he could not advise proceedings being taken." The results of the analyses were communicated to the vendors and producers and subsequent samples have shown an improvement and are being "followed

up.” With regard to the unsatisfactory samples from single cows—in four instances the animals have been removed from the dairy-herd. All the samples were certified to be free from chemical preservatives and artificial colouring matter.

Cream. Ten samples of raw cream contained an average fat content of 53.0% (highest 57.09%, lowest 49.44%). Nine samples of scalded or “Devonshire” cream gave an average of 62.0% fat (highest 66.65%, lowest 48.88%). Seven samples of tinned cream contained an average of 22.55% fat (highest 28.0%, lowest 18.22%). All the samples were free from preservative and artificial colouring matter in accordance with the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations 1925-1927. The percentage of milk fat which cream should contain has not been authoritatively prescribed but the following pronouncement appeared in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Health (1922-23): “It is fairly generally accepted in this country that cream should contain about 40 or 50% of the non-fatty solids of milk.” Judged by this standard the samples of local cream were highly satisfactory, but the quality of the imported tinned creams was very poor. All the tinned creams were certified “Free from poisonous metals and artificial thickeners.”

Of the twenty-three samples of butter, one contained 1% excess moisture. This was the first sample for many years which exceeded the legal maximum of 16% moisture. In this case the analyst stated that he did “not think a prosecution desirable” and suggested “that the vendor be warned.” This suggestion was acted upon and further samples were found satisfactory.

One sample of each of the following contained a small amount of allowed preservative, but in all cases considerably below the prescribed maximum: Lime Juice cordial, Lemon squash and Sausage.

The samples of jam and tinned fruits were free from glucose and aniline dyes.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929. During recent years much artificial cream has been made by mixing in an emulsifying machine, butter, skimmed milk in powder form and water. The resulting product has much the same chemical composition as natural cream and can be sold at a lower price. Under the Act

such substance must be designated and marked "artificial cream" and the premises whereon it is manufactured or sold must be registered with the Local Authority. There are no premises in the City registered for this purpose nor was any application for registration received during the year. I have endeavoured to obtain samples for analysis but without success. As far as can be ascertained no artificial cream entered into the composition of any of the samples submitted to the Public Analyst.

Margarine Act, 1887. This Act requires that every package whether sold by wholesale or retail must be marked in prescribed form with the word "Margarine." Frequent inspections were made and the packages were found to comply with the provisions of the Act.

Ice Cream. The registration of premises where ice-cream is manufactured or sold is not compulsory. As far as practicable all the places where this commodity is known to be prepared were inspected during the summer and a satisfactory standard of cleanliness was maintained. Improved methods of preparation and delivery have reduced very considerably the risk of contamination.

Milk and Dairies Acts, Orders, Etc. There are 18 registered cow-keepers within the City boundary and approximately 270 cows kept for milking purposes. Some of the cowsheds are old and will have to be rebuilt in the near future. Alterations and improvements were completed at one farm and at another the sheds have been re-planned and are being rebuilt. The cowsheds generally are well kept and there is an increasing desire on the part of Cowkeepers to supply clean milk and to comply with the requirements of the Regulations. At the end of the year there were 81 registered retail dairymen and milksellers with 96 registered premises. These require almost constant attention. On the whole they were found well conducted and in a cleanly condition. Several applications for registration from small general shopkeepers were received, but upon the difficulties being pointed out to the applicants, these were withdrawn. The practice of selling milk in a small shop, often from an open vessel, is objectionable and is always discouraged. There has been a rapid increase in the sale of bottled milk during the

past year or two and the quantity so sold by retail must be in excess of "loose" milk.

Certified Milk. In accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health fourteen samples of "Certified" milk were submitted to the Analyst for examination. These were of excellent quality and complied with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order 1923. The average bacterial count was well below the standard of 30,000 per c.c. The average was 4,350 per c.c. (highest 18,000, lowest 80.) and B. Coli was absent from 1/10 c.c. in each sample. Three dairies are licensed for the sale of "Certified" milk. It is to be regretted that the quantity consumed is decreasing (probably on account of the extra cost) as it is unquestionably the best and safest milk produced.

"GRADE A" (Tuberculin tested) MILK

Twenty-four samples of "Grade A" milk were examined. Of this number eleven failed to comply with the requirements of the Order. Nine contained a number of organisms per c.c. in excess of the standard 300,000, and four of these also showed the presence of B. Coli in 1/100 c.c. Two other samples which had a low bacterial count showed an excessive number of B. Coli in 1/100 c.c.

"Pasteurized" Milk, Seven samples were taken for bacteriological examination. One had a count in excess of the 100,000 per c.c. and consequently did not comply with the requirements of the Order. The average count was 22,400. One sample gave B. Coli in 1/10 c.c.

Eight samples of ordinary milk were bacteriologically examined and seven of these complied with the standard laid down for "Grade A" milk. The average number of bacteria per c.c. was 18,400 and B. Coli was absent from 1/100 c.c. One sample contained B. Coli and an excessive number of organisms.

There was an all round improvement in the samples of milk which were examined for dirt or sediment and it was not necessary to call the attention of any producer to this matter. All the samples were free from preservatives and artificial colouring matter.

Quarterly reports were sent to the Ministry of Health with respect to the milk samples and the general administration of the Acts and Orders.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS 1923 and 1927

The above Regulations provide that every tin of Condensed Milk must bear a label in a prescribed form specifying the contents (e.g. "Full cream sweetened," "skimmed unsweetened," etc.) contained in the tin. Every tin of condensed skimmed milk must be labelled "unfit for babies." The name and address of the manufacturer must appear on the label and any instructions as to dilution must be quantitatively accurate.

Five "full cream sweetened" and five "machine skimmed unsweetened" were analysed and were found genuine. The "full cream" contained the necessary 9% fat and 31% milk solids, and the "skimmed" contained the 21% prescribed amount of milk solids. All the samples were free from excess acidity, poisonous metals and chemical preservatives. The packages were correctly labelled and contained the required statement as to the equivalent quantity of milk.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS 1923 and 1927

The regulations governing the marking and sale of dried milk are similar to those relating to condensed milk. Every tin or package must bear a label in the prescribed form stating the quality and equivalent quantity of milk contained in the package.

The amount of dried milk sold in the City is small and usually used under medical direction. One sample was submitted for analysis and was certified to be "a genuine 100% milk product containing 13.6% milk fat." Inspections were made with respect to the labelling of the packages and these were found to be in compliance with the Regulations.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD REGULATIONS, 1925-6-7

The following articles to which an allowed preservative may be added were examined during the year: Coffee extract 3; Jam 5; Lemon squash 1; Lime juice cordial 2; Pickles and sauces 3; Preserved fruit 2; Sausages, etc. 9.

Of the 25 samples the following three contained preservative : 1 Lemon squash, 1 Lime juice cordial and one sausage. In each case it was of the prescribed kind and the amount was considerably less than that allowed under the regulations. All samples submitted for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were examined for preservatives and were found to comply with the Regulations.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Under the above Act, leaflets setting out the requirements of an Order in Council with respect to the marking of imported frozen or chilled salmon and sea trout were issued to all concerned.

On June 17 an Order with respect to the marking of imported butter came into force and leaflets setting forth the provisions of the Order were issued to dealers and shopkeepers. Leaflets with regard to the marking of other goods were re-issued to shopkeepers and street traders. The marking of currants, sultanas, raisins, oat products, honey and eggs was well observed and there was a general improvement in the marking of apples and tomatoes. In all, 256 leaflets were issued and 445 inspections were made.

An Inspector from the Ministry of Agriculture visited the City with reference to the enforcement of the Act and Orders and expressed satisfaction with the methods adopted.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.

The Cold Stores and other premises have been visited in connection with the marking of eggs. In most cases they were found to be properly marked ; there were one or two instances of imperfect marking but the eggs were not permitted to be sold until they had been correctly stamped.

Offensive Trades. The bye-laws in force which govern these businesses were well observed and the premises were kept as cleanly as the nature of the work allowed.

There are 30 Fish-frying establishments on the Offensive Trades register. Two applications to establish businesses were received during the year and after full consideration by the Committee were sanctioned by the Council subject to alterations being carried out to

render the premises suitable. On the whole the businesses have been well conducted and free from nuisance. The tripe boilers and gut scrapers premises were inspected and the bye-laws well observed.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are twenty private Slaughter-houses in the City.

			1931.	Jany. 1932	Dec. 1932
Registered	...	...	17	17	17
Licensed	...	...	4	3	3

The condition of the Slaughter-houses remains practically the same as last year. Although the Owners on the whole, endeavour to keep these premises as clean as possible, the structural condition of several of them renders this a difficult matter. Superficial defects are remedied as soon as attention is called to them, but it was felt inadvisable to recommend serious structural alterations or reconstruction under the conditions existing at present.

Sixteen are in regular use. One, which is licensed as a "reserve" slaughter-house for pigs, will probably never be used for the purpose, and at three others (1 licensed and 2 registered) killing is carried on at irregular intervals.

Notices are sent periodically to every occupier of a slaughter-house calling attention to the bye-laws with respect to limewashing, etc., and these have been well observed.

No. in regular use	...	...	...	16
No. of inspections	...	...	...	2982
No. of notices to limewash, etc.	...	...	...	28
No. of notices to remedy defects	...	...	...	33
No. of notifications of change of occupier	...	...	...	nil

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

During the year the quantity of meat condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption amounted to 3 tons, 15 cwt., 3 qrs., 9lbs., (see page 66).

There were 2,982 inspections of slaughter-houses, and frequent inspections were made of Food stores. On the whole these were found in a cleanly condition and in only a few cases was it necessary to complain of the conditions found. Twelve notices of "Occasional

Slaughtering " were received from cottagers or small-holders and the carcasses in connection with these notices were inspected and found satisfactory. The meat-traders have co-operated in giving effect to the requirements of the Regulations and with few exceptions the work has been carried on satisfactorily.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMOKE ABATEMENT) ACT, 1926.

Very few complaints of nuisance or annoyance caused by the emission of black smoke from the chimneys of Factories or Workshops were received during the year and these were in respect of three " old offenders." Although the complaints have been fewer and observations have shown that the quantity of smoke has been less than in previous years, there is room for further improvement. Inspections proved that the emission of black smoke was due in most cases to the use of inferior fuel and careless stoking. The introduction of improved smoke preventing appliances would overcome the difficulty and incidentally effect a great saving, but owners are very reluctant to incur the initial expenditure.

The bye-law made under the Act, provides that the emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be a nuisance. Numerous observations were taken at various times but on no occasion was black smoke noted for two minutes in the half-hour nor smoke, other than black, in sufficient volume to warrant the service of a notice. In five instances where the smoke exceeded one minute in the half-hour, the firms were approached and an improvement effected.

Smoke nuisances from the chimneys connected with private dwelling-houses in four instances were dealt with under the Bath Corporation Act 1925.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

438 inspections of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces were made during the year and on the whole they were found in a satisfactory condition. Twenty-six notices were served for various defects, chiefly of a minor nature and many were remedied without notices being served. 8 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories calling attention to insanitary conditions: 5 in factories and 3 in

workshops, all of which were remedied, and in most cases before the receipt of the notice from H.M. Inspector by the Health Department.

Five notices of occupation were received from H.M. Inspector. No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

Outworkers. Twenty-three lists containing the names and addresses of sixty-three out-workers were received from employers. Twelve out-workers resided outside the City area and their names were forwarded to the Local Authority. Seven lists containing seven names, were received from other districts. Homework was found to be carried on under cleanly and satisfactory conditions and no case of infectious disease was notified as occurring in any outworker's home during the year.

INSPECTIONS.

No. of inspections:	Factories	....	....	....	....	57
„ „	Workshops	....	....	....	....	202
„ „	Workplaces	....	....	....	....	179

DEFECTS FOUND.

Want of Cleanliness	....	....	....	....	....	14
„ Ventilation	....	....	....	....	....	2
Overcrowding	....	....	....	....	....	nil
Drainage of floors	....	....	....	....	....	3
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	6
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	....	....	....	....	....	1
Not separate for sexes	...	....	....	...	....	nil
Other nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	17
Notices of occupation received from H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	5
Notices of Sanitary defects (in factories)	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ „ (in workshops)	...	...	...	...	...	9
Lists of Out-workers received	....	....	...	....	....	23
No. of Out-workers on lists	...	....	....	...	...	63

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911 and RAG FLOCK (Amendment) ACT, 1928

The above Acts were framed for the purpose of ensuring that all rags used in the manufacture of flock before being used for bedding etc. should be washed clean. As the result of enquiries and inspections made during the year it was found that the local upholsterers were using

certified sterilized flock and therefore no samples were taken for analytical examination.

FABRICS (Misdescription) ACT, 1913.

This Act prohibits the sale of textile fabrics, especially flannelette as "non-inflammable" unless it complies with certain standards which ensure its "non-inflammability." I have endeavoured on several occasions during the year to procure samples of "non-inflammable" flannelette but without success. The article now usually sold appears to be more closely woven and shorter in the nap and thus less liable to become ignited.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919

The number of complaints of rat infestation received and investigated during the year was 239. These were mostly from occupiers of dwelling-houses, and their attention was called to their responsibility under the Act to take all reasonable and practicable steps for the destruction of rats upon their premises. Leaflets were left and advice given as to the most suitable poisons and methods to be used for destroying rats.

No "Special" action was taken by the City Council during the National Rat Week, November 7th to 12th, 1932. There was no departure from the ordinary work of investigation and extermination which has been carried out systematically throughout the year.

The local press, as in previous years, gave prominence to the National effort and stated that complaints of rat infestation should be made to the Local authority, but the number of applications for advice or assistance was not in excess of the average. One man has been kept regularly at work throughout the year in connection with rat extermination and additional assistance in opening the ground for the examination of defective or disused sewers has been given by the Surveyor's workmen when required. In nearly every instance defects in the sewers or drains were found to be the outlets for rats.

Trapping has not proved very successful; the best results have been obtained from the use of poison baits; in one instance, after putting down twenty baits, twenty-one dead rats were found on the following day, and in other cases the use of poison has been equally satisfactory. The work of tracing "runs" and removing or reconstructing old drains and sewers has been carried out as far as practicable and steady progress has been made.

**LIST OF FOOD CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
AND DESTROYED DURING 1932**

Meat, Poultry, etc.				Weight in lbs.	Fish				Weight in lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	10	Cod	...	...	...	16
Beef (English)	...	...	...	4588	Codling	...	...	...	28
Beef (Imported)	...	...	...	1190	Dried Fillets	...	...	...	36
Cooked Corned Beef	...	...	...	12	Dried Haddock...	...	...	...	96
Lamb (English)	...	...	...	17	Kippers	...	...	...	120
Lamb (Imported)	...	...	...	62	Mackerel	...	...	...	128
Mutton (English)	...	...	...	482	Mixed Fish	...	...	...	112
Mutton (Imported)	...	...	...	78	Shrimps	...	...	...	6
Ox Livers ( „ )	...	...	...	48	Sprats	...	...	...	12
Pork	...	..	...	1891					
Poultry	...	...	...	41					
Rabbits	...	...	...	14					
Sausages	...	...	...	22					
Turkeys	...	...	...	38					
Total Weight :					Total Weight :				
3 tons., 15 cwt., 3 qrs., 9lbs.					4 cwt., 3 qrs., 22lbs.				

Fruit and Vegetables				Weight in lbs.	Tinned Goods				No. of Tins
Apples	...	...	...	1488	Beef	...	...	...	2
Cherries	...	...	...	48	Condensed Milk	...	...	...	6
Lemons (4 cases)	...	...	...		Peaches	...	...	...	2
Pears	...	...	...	66	Peas	...	...	...	6
Plums	...	...	...	72	Pine Apple	...	...	...	6
Potatoes	...	...	...	9,312	Plums	...	...	...	4
Sprouts	...	...	...	224	Salmon	...	...	...	1
Tomatoes	...	...	...	78	Sardines...	...	...	...	6
					Sauce	...	...	...	2
					Soup	...	...	...	2
					Tomatoes	...	...	...	3
Total Weight :									
5 tons, 3qr., 4lbs.									

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED AND REMOVED DURING 1932

Cases Notified	At all Ages		Under 1		1—2		2—3		3—4		4—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		over 65	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Enteric Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	42	50	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	12	11	15	10	3	7	7	1	6	3	2	1	2	...	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever ...	42	76	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	...	3	4	19	32	6	16	4	5	4	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia ...	17	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	3	3	5	3	1	4	...	...	1	3	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	4	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tuberculosis Pulmonary ...	47	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	2	5	5	6	13	9	11	7	11	5	2	1	1
" " "Other" ...	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL NOTIFIED	170	231	7	6	5	2	5	5	1	6	5	7	35	48	26	31	13	20	11	26	18	32	20	16	17	15	4	4	3	13

Cases Removed to Hospital—†

*Diphtheria	...	50	51	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	14	11	21	10	3	7	7	2	6	2	2	1	1	1	...	
Scarlet Fever	...	39	66	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	3	17	30	6	14	5	3	4	6	1	1	1	...	2	...	...
Other Cases	...	15	12	2	4	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	6	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL REMOVED		104	129	2	3	7	3	4	5	3	4	5	6	37	44	28	24	8	11	4	15	2	7	3	3	1	3	1	...

†Excluding Patients from outside the City Area

*Including fourteen "carriers."

NOTE—A Summary of Statistics relating to Number of Notifications, Number of Deaths, Incidence and Death Rates of Infectious Diseases, will be found on page 7, an analysis of Deaths according to Age Periods on pages 68 and 69, and a further note in connection with the Notification of Tuberculosis on pages 45 and 46.

CITY OF BATH

The Causes of death in this table are not strictly comparable in every case with those of previous years owing to modifications introduced by the Registrar General in 1931

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1932.
DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.

[illegible]

DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.

CAUSES		Persons	M	F	—1	1—2	2—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—60	60—65	65—75	75—80	80—85	85—
31	Cirrhosis Liver	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	...	...
32	Other diseases of Liver, etc	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
33	Other digestive diseases	21	10	11	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	3	...	...
34	Nephritis	47	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	3	1	3	5	3
35	Bladder, Prostate, diseases	14	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	1	2	1
36	Puerperal sepsis	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Other puerperal causes	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Prematurity; Congenital				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Malformation, etc. ...	21	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Senility	61	13	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Suicide	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	4	5	...	...
42	Other violence	15	7	8	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
43	Other defined causes	64	30	34	...	1	2	2	...	1	2	1	2	5	1	4	2	1	6	8
44	Ill-defined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SPECIAL CAUSES:		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		977	425	552	15	17	5	1	6	3	4	14	10	25	30	34	31	31	30	40
1	Walcot North Ward	55	22	33	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	3	3	2	1	1	6	11
2	Walcot South	81	35	46	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	2	3	5	5	8	9	9
3	St. Michael	61	25	36	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	3	1	2	5	9	5
4	Lansdown	85	26	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	5	2	3	4	6
5	Weston	67	32	35	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	3	2	4	6	5	10
6	Kingsmead	68	27	41	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	2	3	2	9	12
7	St. James	80	35	45	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	4	2	3	11	9
8	Bathwick	77	33	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	6	13
9	Widcombe	55	30	25	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	2	2	3	2	4	2	5
10	Westmoreland	57	23	34	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	4
11	Oldfield	77	34	43	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	4	2	6	2	7
12	Lyncombe	97	58	39	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	3	1	5	4	3	12	14
13	Twerton East	62	23	39	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	5	2	2	18	8
14	Twerton West	55	22	33	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	8	13	5
	Inward Transfers	67	27	40	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	1	2	4	5	5	4
	Outward Transfers	125	67	58	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	4	5	2	5	13	3
	Public Inst. (Residents)	306	154	152	7	7	5	1	1	1	4	8	5	10	13	11	15	15	42	31

BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1932.

	Total			Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Births ...	385	401	786	365	389	754	20	12	32
Deaths (under one year) ...	15	17	32	12	15	27	3	2	5
Infant Mortality ...	39	42	41	33	39	36	150	167	156

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	At Hosp.				
9	1	8	9	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Taken at 9 a.m. G.M.T., at Henrietta Park.

1932		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Temperatŭres.	Mean	44.2	37.6	41.3	46.0	51.8	58.4	62.1	65.4	57.3	49.6	45.4	43.2	50.2
	do. Average 30 yrs.	41.1	40.7	43.2	46.8	53.4	57.3	61.3	60.4	56.5	50.7	43.5	41.6	49.7
	Highest ...	56.2	49.0	56.9	59.0	69.4	77.9	77.3	92.8	75.0	60.9	59.4	55.3	92.8
	Date ...	19	22	22	30	20	27	10	19	17	1,6,7	2	18	19 Aug
	Lowest ...	24.5	25.2	20.4	29.5	30.6	38.6	45.4	51.7	38.5	31.3	32.3	30.4	20.4
	Date ...	1	12	13	13	8	10	19	25	24.28	29	10	2,7	13 Mar
Humidity...		89	81	75	73	75	68	77	78	83	82	87	88	80
Rainfall.	Total in inches ...	3.03	0.03	2.03	3.83	4.62	1.31	4.50	0.74	4.33	5.77	1.92	1.36	33.47
	No. Wet Days ...	17	2	10	24	25	5	17	9	20	23	16	10	178
	Mean of 65 yrs. ...	2.87	2.30	2.19	2.08	2.00	2.10	2.57	2.95	2.56	3.28	2.83	3.31	31.04
	do. Wet Days ...	15	14	14	13	12	11	13	14	13	16	15	17	167
	Sunshine, hours ...	46.8	66.7	141.3	122.0	124.7	250.4	129.8	179.8	111.6	106.5	52.2	44.5	1376.3
Do. Mean of 25 yrs.		48.6	72.0	110.0	159.3	197.7	197.4	199.4	180.5	146.8	99.6	64.0	40.3	1515.5

